THE SURVEY

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Files of The Survey will be found in public and college libraries. All issues are indexed in the Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature. Ask the Librarian.

THIS July 15 number of The Survey is half-size. By dint of a skeleton staff, loans at the bank and lopping off not six but twelve sixteen-page forms, this cooperative publishing society of ours hopes to get by the lean summer months. Throughout the three winters of depression we have put our best into service to the hard times. We bend that service to those times now to gather force so that it may spring back as we enter another crucial fall and winter.

THE Council of Librarians, who act for the Franklin Square Subscription Agency in choosing among the articles (three each) submitted each month by the monthly magazines have selected one from the Graphic number of The Survey for nine months running, with one exception—and they listed two in one month—as follows:

November, Unemployment Insurance, by Frances Perkins, Crime and the Wickersham Reports, by Winthrop D. Lane; December, The Mosaic Which is Manchuria, by Paul Monroe; January, The Case for Federal Relief, by Governor Gifford Pinchot; February, Growing Up By Plan, by Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt; April, The Deeper Lesson of the Lindbergh Kidnapping, by Harry Elmer Barnes; May, The Significance of Dictatorship, by Frankwood E. Williams; June, Rock-bottom Responsibility, by Senator Robert F. Wagner; July, Socialized Capitalism, by Albert G. Milbank.

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So They Say

IF YOU have wealth you don't have to talk in order to control.—*E. C. Lindeman, New York.*

Famine has touched the mind but neither the heart nor the conscience of America.—*U. S. Senator Costigan.*

Daddy, why does it take so much talking to help poor people?—*A child to his father at the National Conference of Social Work.*

There is plenty of work for everybody in this country. . . . Being out of hire is not necessarily being out of work.—*Henry Ford.*

There are two other B's besides balancing the budget. They are bread and butter.—*Edward F. McGrady, American Federation of Labor.*

It is perfectly possible for everybody to make a blessing out of adversity provided there isn't too much adversity.—*Sherman C. Kingsley, Philadelphia.*

Public relief, once the step-child of the welfare family, is today the rich relation.—*Alice F. Liveright, secretary of welfare, State of Pennsylvania.*

I can see no reason why the lives of 27,000 workers in the cloak and suit industry should be thrown in to make a bargain-hunter's holiday.—*George W. Alger, New York.*

Future generations will undoubtedly look back upon our treatment of the unemployed as one of the strangest and cruelest aspects of our present civilization.—*C. M. Bookman, Cincinnati.*

The insistent cry for leadership which is arising on all sides is the instinctive call of the masses for integrated responsibility and power in this highly specialized world of ours.—*Owen D. Young.*

If the adults in our community would behave as well as the young people much of the difficulty we are having with youth would disappear.—*Edwin C. Broome, superintendent of schools, Philadelphia.*

I would sooner have a short shake-hand with the fellow who knows how to do things than listen for a week to the fellow who knows how to tell you what the trouble is.—*Ex-Governor Alfred E. Smith, New York.*

The desire to cut down expenses cannot be matched against the tragic hunger and distress of citizens who find themselves dependent. You cannot balance taxpayers against hungry stomachs.—*Harry L. Hopkins, State Temporary Emergency Relief Administration, New York.*

It would be worth the enduring of a good deal of noise and weariness if one could find any new insight into ways in which young Americans could be taught to do better living than they are now doing.—*Report of the Advisers of the Experimental College, University of Wisconsin.*

It seems strange that with so much technique we have so terrible a tide of poverty smashing over all the bulwarks of card catalogs and swamping the experts without giving them time to be expert.—*Sarah H. Lowrie, Philadelphia newspaper woman, observing the National Conference of Social Work.*

It is now generally conceded that housing can be produced which will be suitable [for the lowest income groups] provided private profit is eliminated. If this is "socialism," so is a public water supply and so are public schools and health centers.—*Mary K. Simkhovitch, New York.*

A highly financed and ably press-agented drive attributes to prohibition all the moral decadence that follows in the wake of every great war, all the lawlessness fostered and encouraged by the Wets, and even holds prohibition to blame for the present depression. The mass production of public opinion through skillful misrepresentation is one of our greatest dangers.—*Alice Stone Blackwell, Boston.*

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THE SURVEY

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Welcome, the Fordized House

IT is now past argument that the low-cost house of the future will be manufactured in central factories and assembled at the site. According to an announcement in the July issue of Fortune, a company has been organized, General Houses, Incorporated, which though still in the formative stage, plans to produce steel houses by mass construction methods and market them like automobiles even to the extent of agency dealers, time payments and trade-in values. That this is not just a dream is set forth in the article, which describes in detail the houses designed for the company by Howard T. Fisher of Chicago, of pressed steel, one story in height, with five or six rooms, to be equipped with electric refrigeration, heating units, plumbing and wiring for $3500 or less. In design this fabricated house will differ from the orthodox house of yesteryear much as the automobile grew away from the early gasoline-buggy, and for much the same reasons. It is significant that the new organization is to have as cooperating manufacturers the Pullman Car and Manufacturing Corporation, American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Company, Container Corporation of America, Concrete Engineering Company, General Electric Company, Pittsburgh Glass Company, Curtis Companies, Inc. and Thomas A. Edison, Inc., many of which have been experimenting in the field of housing. These companies, as manufacturers of the "parts" to be used, have every economic reason to make a practical go of what architects and engineers have for years envisioned as "the house of tomorrow," though individually they were unable to translate their dreams into reality. Industry, in its need for a new market, is turning to an untapped field for housing in the lower-income groups. Fortune announces that General Houses, Inc., anticipates having models for exhibit early in the fall.

How Libraries Bend the Twig

WHAT public libraries mean to school children, particularly in times when playgrounds are being closed and dimes for movies are extra-scarce, was brought out in a survey of youthful reading habits and tastes made by the Children's Department of the Public Library of Fort Wayne, Indiana, and reported at the conference of the American Library Association. It was found that 85 per cent of the children from the third through the eighth grade in public and parochial schools were reading library books. Sections of the city where youngsters either were not reading or were reading inferior books were those where library services reached only a small proportion of the children. "Sections with the best library facilities were producing the best readers." In answer to the question, What is your favorite book? Heidi, the Alcott books, Tom Sawyer, Treasure Island and Kidnapped led, "followed by title after title of the books that have become classics for children, books that have stood the test of years." Answers from three thousand junior highschool pupils showed that about a third were reading because of radio programs. Of this third, about a half were reading books of exceptionally high standard; the rest, "a poor type of magazine."

Fort Wayne librarians feel that this survey of children's reading underscored the need for adequate library facilities for young people; for shelves well stocked with books of established interest and value; for radio programs leading children to better reading than "I Confess" magazines; for "a spirited, well-written, purposeful, illustrated magazine for children," as was also recommended by the A. L. A. Committee on Reading for the White House Conference.

The Higher Charity

A CRUEL dilemma confronts the physician who is asked to end the sufferings of a patient faced with certain, slow, painful death. To consent is substantially a crime, yet also what an editorial writer in The Journal of the Medical Association of South Africa defends as "what we all know is merely an example of that higher charity which St. Francis commended." Recently, addressing the British Society of Medical Officers of Health, the medical officer for Leicester, Dr. Killick Millard, defended strongly a draft bill for the legalization of "voluntary euthanasia." Under such an act, a patient would present himself before a magistrate or commissioner of oaths, stating that he had been informed by two medical practitioners that he was suffering from a fatal and incurable ailment, as defined in the act; that the process of death was likely to be prolonged and painful; that his affairs were in order and his near relatives had been informed of his wish. His application would be accompanied by two certificates, one from his family physician, one from an independent physician of specified status. The "euthanasia referee" would then interview the applicant, his near relatives and the physicians, and if satisfied that the conditions of the act were fulfilled, would lay the matter before a court of summary jurisdiction

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for the issuance of a permit to the patient and to the physician. Under that permit painless death could be procured when the patient felt death preferable to further suffering. The suggestions of the bill have been strongly opposed, chiefly on religious grounds, but it is said to be favored by several physicians and lay members of the present Parliament.

Direct Relief in Canada

WITH more than half a million persons unemployed in a population of slightly over ten million, the problems dealt with by the third (biennial) Canadian Conference on Social Work held in Winnipeg, Manitoba, in June were of first-rate importance. Having gained little from the many years of experience which other countries, notably Great Britain, have had in the matter of providing made-work as a means of meeting the unemployment problem, the Canadian federal government two years ago embarked upon an extensive program of public works. Recently the policy has been changed because of excessive cost and now, in spite of the horror which the alleged dole has previously inspired in official minds, direct relief has become the order of the day. Naturally these shiftings of policy have affected the cause of social work as a whole, and have increased the problems which social work leaders have had to face. In addition to leaders in the Canadian social-work field, authorities in their several fields in England and the United States were on the program, including Frank J. Bruno, president of the National Conference of Social Work; Dr. C. M. Hincks, general director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene; and Prof. R. C. Davison of the London School of Economics.

Save the Palisades

LESS than a mile north of the new George Washington Bridge which connects New York City and New Jersey, there will soon be established a public park approximately a mile deep and with a frontage of fifteen hundred feet on the Hudson River. This park is made possible through a gift of the late William O. Allison, who died in 1924 leaving a fortune of $8,000,000 "to beautify the Palisades and to please almighty God." Until now, litigation but recently terminated has prevented the trustees from making plans to carry out Mr. Allison's wishes. A park is badly needed even today in this section of New Jersey, a section easily accessible to the metropolitan area which in all probability will become a thickly populated district. But what a pity that the new park is not planned to run a mile along the top of the Palisades and fifteen hundred feet into the "hinterland" instead of the other way round. Then indeed a great step forward would be made in "beautifying the Palisades," in Mr. Allison's phrase, and holding for posterity in its virgin state one tenth of the ten miles which are necessary really to preserve the magnificent cliffs of the Hudson.

Reward and Punishment

REWARD and punishment have usually been thought of as opposites. That is, it has been believed that if you want to make a person more likely to do a thing, you rewarded him when he accomplished it; if you wanted to make him less likely to do a thing, you punished him. But, as Prof. E. L. Thorndike told a radio audience not long ago in one of the psychology broadcasts sponsored by the National Advisory Council on Radio Education, in the clear light of the laboratory this simple precept proves to be false. Professor Thorndike and his associates at the Institute of Educational Research of Teachers College tried a wide variety of carefully controlled experiments which told the same story. "The reward, whether it be a payment of money or a simple announcement of right that satisfied the person's pride and self-respect, strengthens the tendency to which it is attached. The punishment, whether it be a disappointment, an electric shock or a fine does nothing beneficial." Punishment may favor learning if then and there it steers the learner in the right direction; proverbially the child who touches fire recoils, learns that fire is painful and is less likely to touch it again. But also it may produce a panic which hampers learning. The beneficial results of rewards are more direct, more general, more reliable. They can be used with relative safety by almost anyone. These facts Professor Thorndike believes to be important "because in homes, in schools, in business, in government, and even in religion, the world has been relying on punishment as much as on reward, probably more. . . . We may think that our fines and beatings and jails and electrocutions cure men of evil tendencies when the real power lies in the rewards (of public esteem, self-respect, and the like) for decent behavior."

A Good Printer

AT the time of his sudden death on June 6 Max Schmetterling had printed The Survey for more than ten years. He was a good printer, an able craftsman, a man who never let go of his ideal, now perhaps old-fashioned, that an employer and a business man should make personal friends of his men and his customers. That this relationship was good business came out clearly enough in the strike which tied up practically every print-shop in New York City some years ago. Mr. Schmetterling settled at once with the union, kept his working force intact, and found new customers pressing in without solicitation, among them The New Republic and The Survey. It was a great satisfaction to him to print liberal journals and to discuss them with their editors, though they were probably his least profitable jobs. The entire Survey staff feels his death as a personal loss.

Benjamin Schlesinger

EVEN in New York, city of contrasts and of quick-moving changes, there were impressive reminders in the memorial service held for Benjamin Schlesinger in June in the auditorium of the International Ladies Garment Workers. For there was a time when these workers had no meeting place, no leaders, no money and very few friends. In those days there were the gropings, hardly articulate, of a mass of overstrained needle workers who longed for emergence from their unsunned place on earth. The beautiful building, itself a memorial to Benjamin Schlesinger, marked the advance from the time when space in a saloon was the best that could be secured for a meeting, when beer barrels camouflaged by the American flag and a few uneven boards across their tops made the platform. The occasion was noteworthy for the speakers who reviewed Mr. Schlesinger's qualities as man and leader. There were Morris Hillquit, George W. Alger, Sidney Hillman, Max Varitsky, William Green and Judge Julian W. Mack. David Dubinsky (since elected as Schlesinger's successor) recounted in Yiddish the epic of the leader's work, and Salvatore Ninfo spoke in Italian for his people. Twenty thousand people inside and outside the hall marched with the hearse to The Jewish Daily Forward building where other comrades gave expression to their appreciation of the good leader whose life had been given for them and for their cause.

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Getting the Most from Federal Relief

By GERTRUDE SPRINGER

AMID all the confusion of the closing days of Congress with its last-minute compromises on the form if not the fact of federal aid to the unemployed, one thing is clear—with the adjournment the scene shifts to the states. From this point on the prospect of a prompt, effective, integrated use of public relief is lodged in the forty-eight state capitals.

In May and June as in January, social workers testified at Washington hearings on the urgency of the crisis which has been pyramiding this past six months, and the necessity of getting help through promptly. Equally strong was their insistence that federal funds should be handled in ways that experience has demonstrated are sound and workable. In their testimony on the late lamented Costigan-LaFollette bill, which went down to defeat in February, they argued for federal supervision of the expenditure of federal funds with a single body responsible for determining administrative standards and for checking on performance, particularly in the use of the federal monies as a pulmotor and not an anesthetic to state and local resources. When it seemed that the federal partnership in unemployment relief was to be limited to loans or advances to be made on a population basis on application by governors to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the social workers still struggled to get into the scheme certain provisions that would facilitate prompt action, fend against half-irresponsible handouts, and serve as a foundation for later developments. Through the Committee on Federal Aid of the American Association of Social Workers, Harry L. Lurie, chairman, they pressed four recommendations on the attention of Congress:

1. That 50 per cent of the fund be set aside for the states on the basis of population and the remainder be distributed on the basis of demonstrated need.
2. That an administrative committee of three qualified citizens experienced in relief administration to be known as the Federal Relief Committee be appointed by the President or the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. This committee should be charged with full power and discretion in appropriating and administering the fund and should prescribe rules and regulations for original and continuing eligibility of states to participation in the fund.
3. That a small administrative staff be provided, qualified to prosecute inquiries and submit information to the administrative committee as to the need for relief in states, extent of used and unused resources of states, and economy in administration of relief funds.
4. That the fund appropriated to states be set up in separate accounts and actually paid out to states as they continue to comply with rules and regulations of the administrative committee as to use of local resources and economy of administration.

The way was left open for the gist of these recommendations when the conference committee merged the Wagner bill from the Senate and the Garner bill from the House. This compromise measure authorized the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to advance $300,000,000 for direct relief of the unemployed, of which $200,000,000 would be available to the states in a form of loan on the requisition of their governors on the basis of population; and $100,000,000 would be placed in the hands of the President to be used on the basis of need.

This $300,000,000 item for direct aid has been only one, and not the largest, in the whole compromise program for unemployment relief. More controversial in all the negotiations have been the items, if such sums may be so belittlingly described, of $1,500,000,000 for loans to public and quasi-public bodies and private industries for self-liquidating construction projects, and of $500,000,000 for an already approved program of public works. That this last item was to be financed by a bond issue was particularly repugnant to President Hoover and in its modified form, its financing was left to the Treasury Department. As this issue goes to press, the outcome of the negotiations still hangs in the balance.

If the hundred million for relief is entrusted to the President, Mr. Hoover will have opportunity for the exercise of those qualities of judgment, decision and energy in the administration of relief for which his Belgian and Red Cross experience equipped him. Yes, and for sportsmanship, too. For Mr. Hoover, so long as federal relief was a question of *whether,* consistently opposed it. Now, if it becomes a question of *how,* he will have a chance to build out of his own experience and out of the accumulated experience of relief work in the United States, a policy and a framework adequate to the inevitable stresses and strains of next winter. There would be no strings on the neat sum to Mr. Hoover's order. He could choose or create his own machinery for the determination of need, for standards of administration, for supervision of performance. The opportunity for a piece of sound social engineering of far-reaching import would be his.

BUT, as said before, the major responsibility—as two is to one—would shift to the states. There would come to the social workers, to the thoughtful citizens of every state, an opportunity and a challenge to shape local relief organization in a way to bring swift and effective action which will strengthen and not deplete the going program, which will build on sound community set-ups and enlist full community strengths. The full force of social intelligence, lay and professional, which every state possesses could be directed toward the framing of an integrated program which would take into account every available dollar from the smallest private contribution up through city, county and state funds to the federal quota.

And, if federal resources fall to the ground with failure of President and Congress to act, even more the responsibility rests on the states.

The past year has developed a considerable body of experience in state administration of relief which should be turned to account before next winter. Eight states, New York, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Illinois, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Oklahoma, have engaged in some form of state aid. No two of them have the same plan or set-up. Some have worked adequately and well, others not so well. Their experience is available to the other forty states which should, now, either by new organization or by adaptation of the function of old organization, establish the mechanism for new service. Several of the eight states named have already published official reports of their undertakings. From all of them information is available, and if there be those who cock a doubtful eye at official reports there are plenty of social work-

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ers ready and willing to give the low-down to their brethren on how each system has worked. At this critical moment when a whole new development in social responsibility is taking form, when new patterns of welfare administration are being set, it would behoove social workers, public officials and socially-minded citizens everywhere to garner in the experience of these eight states, to study it well, to adapt from it a formula suited to their own situation and its needs, and to insist up and down their respective states, clearly and unequivocally, that the best is none too good.

IT is not possible here even to outline all the state systems or to suggest their merits or defects. Only a few will be mentioned as indicative of their wide variety. Wisconsin charged its State Industrial Commission with the administration of its appropriation. Some $3,000,000 was allotted to local poor relief units at the rate of one dollar per inhabitant, another $2,000,000 matched 25 per cent of 1931 local poor-relief expenditures, half a million was earmarked for work-relief forestry projects and a quarter of a million was held as a discretionary fund to help flat-broke communities. The chief difficulty, in the practical working of the plan, seems to have been in the inflexibility of the "one dollar per inhabitant" stipulation and in the smallness of the discretionary fund.

New York's system is based wholly on proven need in cities and welfare districts. It embraces both work- and home-relief and while it follows the matching principle in large part, it still leaves much of the final decision to the discretion of its responsible agents. With an independent, non-partisan commission, headed first by a prominent business man, now by an experienced social-work executive, under rules which had teeth and yet left wide discretionary power to responsible officials, New York can fairly point to three definite accomplishments under its system. First, it acted swiftly to get relief to industrial communities where need was severe, and when requested followed through into every village and town and to the grass-roots of the rural sections where need was as acute though perhaps in its bulk less evident. Second, it used the strength of its funds to loosen up frozen or reluctant local resources to such an extent that for every dollar the state has expended at least two local dollars, perhaps three, have been brought out of hiding and put to work to relieve human misery. Third, it has widened public understanding of the essential humanity and economic efficiency of modern social-work methods and by its insistence on decency if not an adequacy of relief has advanced the standards of public welfare farther than can now be measured.

The weakness of New York's system, leaving out the question of sufficiency of its funds which, of course, were inadequate, lay in the tendency of some community officials to deny the need of their people and thereby to avoid the necessity of digging into their own treasuries in order to meet the state part way. The exigencies of the coming winter it now seems reasonably certain will correct this tendency.

Pennsylvania's system is based on the estimated total number of unemployed persons in each county in relation to the estimated total of unemployed in the entire state. Lump sums were turned over to the local poor boards to be administered at their discretion with no supervision from the state. In many places where the officials were of high caliber, well equipped for their duties, this worked admirably, but in many others less favored by fate and the electorate it has been far from satisfactory. Poor officers have stretched the state funds beyond the limits of common decency in order to avoid further drafts on local tax funds. One county, with 21 per cent of its population totally unemployed makes an average grant of $1.25 a week to its dependent families. Another with 26.4 per cent of unemployment averages $1.40 per family; another $1.60 per family. All three say that the state fund will last through the year. Only five of the sixty-seven counties average $5 per family. None is higher than $5. State officials keenly realize the inequalities and injustices which the system works, but under the law they were helpless to correct them. In Philadelphia the state funds were exhausted in June.

It is evident that unemployment relief has ceased to be an emergency to be dealt with by stop-gap measures and has become a national situation calling for a long hard pull with every resource from top to bottom joining its strength. In Philadelphia the Emergency Unemployment Committee headed by Horatio G. Lloyd has recognized that "private funds . . . cannot cope with so widespread and catastrophic a calamity as now envelops us" and has dissolved. Since the committee was formed in November 1930 it has administered $9,000,000 of privately raised money, while Mr. Lloyd in his special capacity as administrator of the Bureau of Unemployment Relief of the Municipal Department of Public Welfare has directed, largely through the organization set up by the Emergency Committee, the expenditure of $3,000,000 of city money and $2,500,000 of state money. The committee faced the fact that no further private funds could be raised till November, that the city could make no further appropriations, that state money was all but exhausted and that the 57,000 helpless families under care were just ten days away from starvation. Said Mr. Lloyd in his final statement:

> It must be obvious to everyone, as it is to the committee, that the situation today is quite different from what it appeared to be when the committee was first formed. The duration of the depression, the vast and increasing numbers of unemployed, and the general economic condition, are such that it requires no argument for realization of the fact that the situation has progressed far beyond any possibility of relief from sources of private philanthropy, even for the most primitive necessities of life.
>
> The present need is on a scale that calls not for more charity but for governmental action to save the health and indeed the lives of a large proportion of the citizenry.

The force and logic of Mr. Lloyd's statement, backed up by incontrovertible facts and figures, apparently turned the scales for the whole state, for Governor Pinchot shortly after it was issued, called the legislature in special session to consider measures of relief which may involve upwards of $60,000,000.

BUT what would happen—and it's a fair question—if Governor Pinchot had not acted, if relief had been completely cut off in Philadelphia? What would happen to those 57,000 families? The answer is found in Philadelphia's own experience in April when for ten days, in the gap between the exhaustion of municipal and private funds and the availability of state funds, all food orders were suspended. Testifying on May 20 at a hearing before a committee of the United States Senate, Karl deSchweinitz, executive secretary of the Community Council of Philadelphia, and secretary of the Committee for Unemployment Relief told of an intensive study made of ninety-one families and how they got by. This is how some of these families, he told the Senators, managed without their food order of $3.93 a week:

> In a little less than 9 per cent of these families there were pregnant mothers and in a little more than one third of the families children of nursing age.
>
> One woman said she borrowed fifty cents from a friend and bought stale bread for three and one-half cents per loaf, and that is all they had for eleven days except for one or two meals.
>
> With the last food order another (*Continued on page* 335)

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Children Hurt at Work

By GERTRUDE FOLKS ZIMAND

Director Research and Publicity, National Child Labor Committee

ONE of the many tragic aspects of the industrial exploitation of children is the army of boys and girls who, at the outset of their industrial careers, fall victims to the machine. Each year, in the sixteen states which take the trouble to find out what is happening to their young workers, no less than a thousand children under eighteen years are permanently disabled and another hundred are killed.

It was Florence Kelley, the pioneer in this field, who first maintained that the term "industrial accidents" as applied to children was a misnomer and insisted that we speak of industrial *injuries*. For an accident, she pointed out, implies something which just happens, which cannot be prevented, whereas such wholesale maiming of children by industry constitutes criminal negligence. But unfortunately permitting half-grown youngsters to assume the risk of accident is but the first step in a general laissez-faire policy.

Charles E. Gibbons, assisted by Chester T. Stansbury, has been making for the National Child Labor Committee a follow-up study of children who were seriously injured in industry four or five years ago. So far 108 children have been studied in two states, Illinois and Tennessee. These children, now nearly adult, had been maimed physically, often to the extent of a lifelong handicap, and had undergone the experience of seeing their whole future jeopardized just as they were emerging from childhood to adulthood—a period at best of emotional stress and strain. Yet in this crisis, the protecting arm of the state had not been extended, and the children had been left to make their adjustments as best they might.

The children for a variety of reasons did not receive adequate compensation and in some cases did not receive the full amount to which they were entitled.

The Illinois law permits, but does not require, that in cases of permanent injury a child's future earning capacity be taken into account in determining the wage basis for the compensation award. In practice however this is rarely done. In Tennessee the law does not permit such consideration. At the time of this study the Tennessee law limited payment for medical care to $100; later another $100 was provided. Some children not only had to use their entire compensation award for medical expenses, but to draw on other funds or go in debt. In both states the age of the child affects the amount of compensation received. Illinois allows extra compensation to children under sixteen injured while illegally employed; in Tennessee such children are excluded from the Compensation Act and must sue at common law, and a guardian is required for minors under eighteen. Yet the ages of half the children in Tennessee were reported higher on the accident records than they actually were and in Illinois in 27 per cent of the cases age had not been verified.

In spite of the fact that one of the chief reasons for workmen's compensation is to prevent the uncertainty, delay and cost incidental to litigation, nevertheless two out of every five children in Illinois had felt the need of hiring attorneys. The fees for such services varied from less than 20 per cent to 47 per cent of the compensation award.

In most cases the compensation money was neither used for the child's education or immediate benefit nor invested for his future.

Some children received a comparatively small amount of compensation, but in most cases it was several hundred dollars and in a considerable number well over a thousand dollars. Of the $62,000 received by the 108 injured children, only 2½ per cent was used for education—the paramount need of a child with an industrial handicap; and only 22 per cent was placed in banks or invested. Most of it was frittered away on non-essentials, often foolishly, and in some cases the existence of this temporary source of income blinded the child and his parents to the need for vocational education. Yet if these children are not retrained for self-support, they are likely to become dependent upon relatives or recipients of charity, with the possibility of ending up as beggars on the street, using their handicap as the chief stock in trade.

These children had not received vocational re-education and few knew of the state rehabilitation service.

THE study demonstrates that the accidents children suffer seriously handicap them for industry. Of the 108 children, only 44 had returned to their former jobs, and 35 stated that they felt unable to continue in the kind of work in which they were previously engaged either because of physical incapacity or fear resulting from the accident. An even larger number experienced difficulty in securing work directly attributable to their injury.

Nevertheless in spite of the fact that in both Illinois and Tennessee there is a state rehabilitation service, only 7 of the 108 children had even heard of this service and only one thoroughgoing case of rehabilitation which benefited the child was found. This boy had learned of the service through a newspaper.

The study on the whole presents a disheartening picture; children injured, often needlessly, permanently handicapped for work at the outset of their industrial careers; ignorant of their rights under the compensation law; sometimes at the mercy of unscrupulous employers; left without advice or counsel in planning for their future; groping in the dark for something that will enable them to regain their power of self-support, but drifting oftentimes into discouragement and despondency if not into definitely anti-social behavior. "I've about decided I cannot make an honest living and will go to bootlegging," said one youth who had been turned down repeatedly because "we can't afford to take a boy with three fingers off."

But the machinery is already in existence which, if properly administered, can transform the picture. More care in checking up on age and legality of employment, advising the child of his compensation rights, assistance in securing his award and in its collection, extension of guardianship provisions and a closer tie-up between the compensation department and the rehabilitation service—this is a program which should be not difficult to achieve but remarkably fruitful in results.

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Jones Gets Relief—Smith Gets Work

By JOHN P. SANDERSON

General Secretary, Family Welfare Society, Rochester, New York; Formerly Field Representative State Temporary Emergency Relief Administration for Erie County

WORK-RELIEF has suddenly captured the imagination of all thoughtful people. Believing that work-relief is better than a dole and that the taxpayer is entitled to some return on his expenditure, the average New York citizen has responded whole-heartedly to the provisions of the Wicks Act which created the State Temporary Emergency Relief Administration and appropriated $99,000,000 to its purposes (see The Lever of State Relief, The Survey, January 15, page 407). Mr. Citizen has not, however, borne in mind that made-work is only a substitute for industry's normal function; that relief given through a made-work wage is still relief and that such relief is inadequate to meet the present needs of the hundreds of thousands requiring help. If through a made-work program cities, large and small alike, could provide adequately for all those for whom industry has at the moment no need the problem would be readily solved with or without state aid. But even with the state's assistance most communities are totally unable to provide continuous work at a wage adequate for a family's living expenses. As a result thousands desiring work have been unsuccessful in obtaining it. Only a third to a half of the men registering throughout the state are actually getting jobs. To offset this, the tendency has been to increase the number of men employed by decreasing the number of days' work allotted each man, thereby cutting an already inadequate wage to so small an amount that supplementary home-relief is essential.

This situation forces questioning on the relationship between home- and work-relief as they are operating in New York State. Take, for instance, the case of the neighbors Jones and Smith. Jones knew of the office of the commissioner of public welfare and when he was reduced to the necessity of asking for help he applied there. After investigation he was granted aid in the form of rent, food, light and fuel. Smith, also in need of assistance, heard of the work bureau, made his application, was investigated and was granted three days of work a week at a total wage of $10.80. Helpful though this small wage was it proved utterly inadequate to meet the needs of the Smith family. Smith was willing to work, and until such time as his former employer calls him back to the job he left so reluctantly he will gladly put in three days a week to provide the bare necessities of life for his wife and four children.

But one day Smith happened to discuss his problem with neighbor Jones, and much to the surprise of both they discovered that Jones, without being required to work, was receiving $18 weekly through home-relief, while Smith, for his three days' work was receiving $10.80. Furthermore Smith, although his wage was entirely inadequate, had been given to understand that he was one of the lucky ones to be called for work and had assumed that no further aid was available. No one had advised him to the contrary.

Now Smith's wage, through a made-work program, must be considered relief just as Jones' orders for groceries are relief. The skill of inquiring into Smith's family problems should be equal to that used in determining Jones' needs. Both are human beings temporarily dependent, due to industry's failure to provide them with work. How much better it would have been if, when they applied for assistance, their individual needs had been looked into and each had been given such consideration as the local community and the state could furnish in partnership, either in the form of work-relief or of home-relief. Both men probably needed to be reminded that relief funds are limited, that work too is limited and that only those urgently in need of help can expect to get it. Then the one physicially strong and eager to work could be assigned a job, not as his final share in the community's program but in partial fulfilment of what his family needs required, the balance, if any, to come from home-relief. The other, assuming that he is physically unable to do the kind of work available, should have home-relief. They both understand the situation and appreciate the fairness of treatment and the adequacy of relief granted them.

I would therefore urge that work-relief be considered as a social treatment in public welfare rather than something aloof from our public-welfare program. Three years ago New York State revised its hundred-year-old poor law. The law itself is now adequate though here and there inadequacies of administration are found. The leadership now evident in the work-relief bureaus transferred to the departments of public welfare would strengthen their activities tremendously. Work-relief as part of a home-relief program would do much to remove any remaining stigma attached to public aid. Every public-welfare official in conjunction with the local public-works department should have as a permanent part of its program certain made-work projects available for able-bodied men applying for relief. The application should not be accepted however on the basis of work-relief or aid in the form of a grocery order, but because assistance of one kind or another is essential. Careful investigation should determine the need. Filling the need is a matter to be determined by the circumstances in each case, using such work as is available as social treatment and not as a relief measure alone.

IN New York State a slight revision of the Wicks Act would place the responsibility for the adequate care of the unemployed on the commissioners of public welfare in their respective districts and would substitute for the local work bureau a local emergency relief committee in charge of both home- and work-relief. This would center in the department all registrations for assistance, would provide for the investigation of all alike and would focus the responsibility for adequate assistance for those found to be in need—this assistance to be in the form of either home- or work-relief. In recognition of the value of work-relief and acting on the recommendation of the administration, the Legislature amended its original act so that since June first work-relief

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as well as home-relief has been subject to a 40 per cent refund.

Experience gained in some of the smaller communities where this administrative set-up is in operation gives evidence of its practical values. In some of them a single committee is responsible, with the commissioner, for both home- and work-relief; in others two committees work closely together in the office of the commissioner. A single emergency relief committee sizes up its local situation from the point of view of relieving human suffering and offers either home- or work-relief or both as a means to an end. Those in need enter one door instead of two and are considered in a unified program rather than by two distinct methods of treatment.

As our present system operates, a work bureau, after considerable publicity, opens its doors and is deluged with applicants, literally thousands asking for jobs. In the larger cities volunteers or untrained paid workers have been mobilized to investigate these applications. As a result the investigations have as a rule been far less thorough than those made for home-relief under the commissioner of public welfare. If in rare instances this is not true the fact remains that a local committee centering its attention on the public-welfare office would so improve standards of investigation that they would at least equal those for work-relief. Based on inadequate investigations, a decision must be made as to those among the thousands who are to be given work. With work available for only a third or a half of those applying, the problem readily becomes acute, especially in the larger cities, and it is not solved by spreading an already inadequate wage over a larger number of applicants, thereby reducing the weekly wage of all.

A made-work program, desirable as it is and unquestionably subject to greater development with greater imagination, nevertheless remains a substitute for normal industrial demands and is therefore social rather than industrial in its character. As a treatment process its value is twofold. It provides a means of obtaining necessary relief for the individual and brings a definite return to the community for the expenditure made. But apart from the welfare program of the community, work-relief subjects itself to an impossible demand which it can never fulfill and opens the way to superficial investigations and treatments hazardous not only to the work bureau but to the permanent welfare activities of the community as entrusted to the public-welfare department. Work-relief as a part of the department would in many cases bring about a more adequate administrative set-up. The strengths thus developed would continue as permanent gains for the welfare of the community as carried on by its established public agency.

The Hospital Trustee Is a School Trustee

By E. P. LYON

Dean of the Medical School, University of Minnesota

THIS writing was suggested by the article, Why Is a Hospital Trustee? by Howard S. Cullman in The Survey of January 15. It is true that the typical hospital trustee thinks little beyond money raising and the financial support of his institution. Too infrequently is he informed as to the adequacy of service available therein. Too often, as Mr. Cullman states, he judges results and the efficiency of his superintendent by the per diem cost. All informed persons will join in the "plea for more intelligent and responsible trustees" as regards all the matters which Mr. Cullman mentions.

My object is to point out that hospital trustees are also school trustees; that the schools of nursing are under their control; that they exhibit little evidence of feeling this responsibility and no indication of appreciating the social implications of what they are responsible for. To the writer, the average hospital trustee appears dead in his easy chair in a matter of large importance alike to the nursing profession, the hospital, the patient and the public.

There are twenty-two hundred nursing schools in the United States. This is probably ten times the number needed. The result is great over-production of nurses with all the evils of any over-production, plus some additional ones inherent in this peculiar situation. From the standpoint of graduate nurses there is unemployment and disappointment. From the hospital side there is competition for students, a consequent acquiescence in low standards of admission, scholarship and graduation. There follows the further result of poorer nursing service both in the hospitals where these pupils are trained and outside where they work when graduated. In the end the public suffers. (It is not to be assumed from these dogmatic sentences that all nursing students or graduates are stupid or poorly trained, but merely that the proportion of such is enlarged by the present system.)

Why twenty-two hundred nursing schools—only seventy-six medical schools?

The answer is, beyond all doubt, that the hospitals have believed they could save money by having their nursing done by students. That in many cases they have saved and do save money is also beyond doubt. Saved money for whom?

If the hospital is a private one whose budget is raised by subscription, then the donors, including the trustees, have to contribute less by the amount the nursing school saves. It costs less to be a philanthropist. If we consider a public hospital, the appropriation need be less. The taxpayer saves. If the hospital is supported by patients' fees, the patient saves. If the hospital makes a profit—there are some such institutions—the owners get as dividends the savings which are made possible by having a nursing school. The philanthropist, the taxpayer, the patient, the owner—or a combination of these—profits by the present situation.

The situation, by and large, is that some seventy-five thousand young women are in the hospitals as students, where they get board, room, laundry and opportunity to learn in exchange for service. If the first items constituted a fair exchange for the second, no one could complain. That they are not worth what is exacted for them is the belief of those who know the facts best.

In other words, there is profit in nursing education. The

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hospitals at first hand get the profit; indirectly it goes to the persons indicated above. This profit might be defensible in ordinary business. In education it is not defensible. Profit in education always lowers the quality of the product. It has far-reaching evil results and in the long run the hospital trustees are responsible.

What can they do about it? First, the writer thinks, they should become alive to the situation. They should find out the facts concerning their own respective institutions. The conditions, in general, are undoubtedly as represented, but there are all kinds of variants—no two situations exactly alike. The trustees should cooperate in the work of the Grading Committee of Nursing Schools in its effort to find the cost of nursing by graduate nurses and auxiliary personnel in contrast to the cost with a nursing school. The trustees should instruct their superintendents and nursing officers to fill out the Grading Committee report forms which have been sent to every school. The budget and records of the hospital should be used to the end that these reports be as accurate as possible. This work should be done with all possible thoroughness and care. The trustees themselves should know about and consider in detail these reports.

Second, it seems reasonable, if the hospital proves to be one of those—of which there are some—whose nursing schools are conducted "at a loss," that the trustees should consider the wisdom of closing the school. With twenty-two hundred schools in existence and too many nurses already graduated, the argument of social need has vanished. The argument of local need is also in most cases equally untenable. There are and will be plenty of opportunities for the able student. "Weak sisters" should be kept out of nursing. The common procedure, even among college deans, of recommending into nursing those students who cannot succeed in any other type of school work cannot be too strongly condemned.

Third, if the hospital proves to be making money on its nursing school, the position of the trustee will be more difficult. He will be torn between his duty to see his own hospital supported and his broad social obligation. If his hospital is a small one or a special one, there can be no difference of opinion as to his conclusion. No hospital of such type can support a proper school of nursing. The conscientious trustees should vote to close out the educational auxiliary at once.

In the big general hospital with adequate type of service for all around educational opportunity the trustee's position will be most trying, for there are probably so many such hospitals that with nursing schools in all of them, overproduction and its concomitant evils would still exist. In such cases the following tentative policy seems worthy of consideration: Let the trustees gradually bring it about that they spend on their nursing schools all that the pupils earn. In other words, let the hospital divest itself of profit on its nursing school—spend such profit on education. According to the best figures available for many hospital schools the profit on each pupil is $100 to $200 a year. Such amount spent on nursing education in meeting immediate needs which every nurse educator recognizes, would enormously improve the quality of the graduates and the quality of student service available. When a hospital can assert as a result of careful bookkeeping that it neither gains nor loses on its training school, the trustees may at least look upon their skirts (and trousers too) as free from the taint of educational profiteering and may wait the determination, likely to be some time in coming, as to how many nursing schools the country needs.

Back to Barter

By PAULINE G. SCHINDLER
Los Angeles, California

WHEN the unemployed carpenter needs a dentist, and the unemployed dentist needs a truckman, and the unemployed truckman needs a plumber, and the unemployed plumber closes the circle by needing a carpenter, and none of them has the money to pay the other, bartering of services seems to be a logical resort. For some months Los Angeles has been observing an interesting experiment in the cooperative exchange of services, skilled, unskilled and professional, with an occasional flyer in commodities, in which no money changes hands.

The Cooperative Exchange is demonstrating that, given a sufficient volume of applicants and a sufficient variety of services, a clearing-house of personal energies and skills can be valuable to many individuals and to the community.

The Exchange is non-profit-making and self-supporting. Since its staff receive their small remuneration in terms of exchange credits, it runs practically on its own wheels. On registering the applicant indicates what service he has to give and what service he wants in return. A filing system, cross-indexed by names and by services, reveals immediately just what can be arranged for him. In joining the Exchange each registrant is supposed to pay a fee of fifty cents, but exceptions to the rule are many and payment is often postponed, waived or accepted in service. The office so far finds it necessary to charge 10 per cent of each accomplished exchange to meet operating expenses. Under less experimental conditions, or when the volume of interchange increases, this can be materially reduced. Ideally it should not be charged at all. The charge of course is in terms of service. Credits are issued each member through a system of accounting somewhat like that of a bank. Each man carries his own little book with its double column of debits and credits, but instead of dollars they are hours of work computed at the going scale.

ONE of the most important activities the Exchange has developed is in relation to housing. Harassed landlords are persuaded to accept various types of exchange credits instead of ejecting tenants who are unable to pay rent. Empty houses and apartments, even hotel accommodations, are made available in return for the work of carpenters, painters and plumbers. In a number of cases the loss of property by foreclosure has been prevented by this means. Finance and realty companies, faced with a dead-weight of taxed but untenanted property, are glad to cooperate in such an arrangement.

The Exchange also deals to a limited but growing extent in commodities. Fruit growers, unable to sell their produce except at a loss, are offering tons of it where it stands. The Exchange is able to mobilize pickers, packers and trucks, who collect the fruit and distribute it to the members.

The Exchange is a perfectly simple and logical device which, while it does not reach very deep into unemployment distress, does somewhat assuage it. The Los Angeles experiment started at scratch and has had some growing pains, but it has now reached a point where it offers a pattern which other communities might profitably study either for a new section of a going non-profit-making exchange, or as a new activity promoted by a Chamber of Commerce or by a Council of Social Agencies.

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Ups and Downs of Public Recreation

By ROY SMITH WALLACE

National Recreation Association

THROUGH the use of funds designated for unemployment relief, parks and playground facilities have materially increased or improved all over the country, one of the by-products of the made-work relief method for unemployment. A few illustrations will serve to tell the story.

In New York City, thousands of men employed by the funds raised by the Gibson Committee have worked in municipal parks, grading, surfacing and beautifying playgrounds, tennis courts, baseball fields. In Los Angeles one million of five million dollars voted for unemployment relief was allotted to city parks, and a second million for the improvement of facilities and areas under the jurisdiction of the Playground and Recreation Commission. With this latter amount seventeen community houses, five gymnasiums, six swimming-pools, three bath houses, ten baseball diamonds, fifty-seven cement tennis courts, three children's wading pools, lights for night use of ten baseball diamonds and seven tennis centers, and a lifeguard station were constructed. In addition ten unimproved playground sites were developed, ten park areas improved and twenty-six partially completed playgrounds landscaped and equipped.

In Pittsburgh with material furnished through municipal and privately donated funds, nearly $400,000 was spent in 1931, improving parks, playgrounds, swimming-pools and other recreation areas. Again in New Britain, Connecticut, through work-relief to twenty-four hundred men costing some $57,000 weekly the second nine holes of an eighteen-hole golf course have been completed, a $100,000 clubhouse has been built, and five or six public parks have been improved to the extent of $155,000 increase in value. In Steubenville, Ohio, a $10,000 privately raised work-relief fund has paid for a swimming-pool.

NO one knows the amount of money so spent. Although it is not yet apparent what 1932 will bring forth it seems probable that wherever relief is furnished through provision of work opportunities, parks and the playgrounds will continue to receive a goodly share of this sort of service. One side of the shield.

Never were these facilities more urgently needed. The depression has greatly enlarged the demand. Eleven hundred indoor recreation centers in more than one hundred cities show a 64 per cent increase in attendance during the winter of 1930-31. Detroit is perhaps typical. For the fiscal year ending June 1931, there were 14,911,502 attendances at the activities offered by the Department of Recreation, an increase of 59 per cent over the previous year. Of this number 6,041,612 were adults. Young adults, especially young men, are using both playgrounds and indoor facilities more than ever before. That is, when they are free; in fact there has been a general decline in attendance when a fee is charged.

Now for the other side of the shield. Despite increased demand, regular budget appropriations for maintenance and service (which includes salaries for recreation leaders) have shown a drop.

Although this fact has not appeared strikingly in the statistics for 1931, the early months of 1932 have shown a decided tendency in many cities to make substantial cuts in recreation appropriations. Some cities, such as Bradenton, Florida; Elmira, New York; Fall River, Massachusetts; Little Rock, Arkansas; Mobile, Alabama; Saginaw, Michigan, and Waukegan, Illinois; have completely abolished recreation service. Detroit, always an outstanding city in its support of public recreation, faced with serious fiscal difficulties, has reduced its recreation budget by about 50 per cent; the splendid appropriation of $25,000,000 voted in 1930 for land acquisition in New York City and funds for improvement of recreation areas have been placed on the suspense calendar; the Bureau of Recreation in Philadelphia, in addition to a 10 per cent cut in salaries, has suffered a budget reduction of about one third; Columbus, Ohio, has cut its budget from $47,000 to 1931 to $14,000 in 1932. Altoona, Pennsylvania, has abandoned its year-round recreation work and will provide only for summer playgrounds. In Dallas, Texas, the appropriation for parks and recreation work has been so reduced that practically only the summer program will be maintained. The few places where there have been even slight increases are outstanding exceptions.

EVEN though all possible devices will be used to mitigate the effect of these cuts, including marked use of volunteers, playgrounds will necessarily be closed, programs will be less interesting, more children will be in the streets, there will be fewer baseball games and leagues. Handcraft activities, social activities, musical and dramatic activities all will diminish in number and interest. These reduced services necessarily result in a larger number of street accidents, a larger number of arrests, and a general reduction in the joy, happiness, fun, physical and mental and social development which come from play and recreation. There is more leisure and smaller personal financial resource to enrich this leisure through private expenditure.

Curtailed recreation budgets mean that recreation administrators are called upon to make bricks without straw at a time when public need and public demand call for enlarged activities. Yet all the arguments for public recreation which provide healthful, outdoor activity, keeping fit, which tend to reduce delinquency and which have a real effect on character under good leadership—all of these values are as valid and significant today as ever, possibly more so.

It would seem therefore as Governor Roosevelt said recently at Rochester, even granted the need for economy, government should find some places for retrenchment other than through reducing these social services. The gains that are coming to parks and playgrounds as a result of the generally adopted municipal policy of having the unemployed clear new areas for recreation purposes or improve those already established, valuable as they are, are a drop in the bucket compared to the loss entailed through cuts in the normal budget appropriations for these services.

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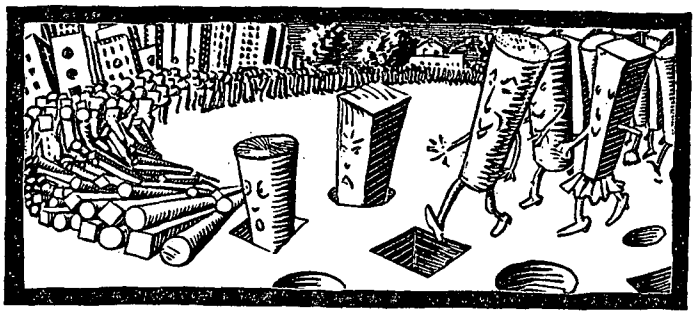

SOCIAL PRACTICE

Roof-Top Play

NEW YORK has this summer its first roof playground for the mothers and children of a crowded East-side district. The Recreation and Playground Committee of the Community Councils has been urging for years the use of the roofs of school buildings for playground purposes. Nearly a hundred schools with some twenty-five acres of roof space could, it claims, be so used. But school authorities have for various reasons been averse to giving public access to the roofs by way of the buildings. To counter this objection the Committee undertook a demonstration at its own expense which is just now ready for action. An outside elevator has been built, its shaft constructed against the school wall but its entrance open to the street. The roof, which accommodates three hundred people, is enclosed with heavy wire netting and equipped with drinking fountains, toilets and play apparatus. The whole installation cost about $25,000, only a fraction of what a similar play area would have cost had the purchase of land been involved.

As Rural Negroes Prosper

IN Hancock County, in the heart of Georgia, a settlement of Negroes who for sixty years have owned and operated their own farms has just achieved a unique community center, the first of its kind, it is said, in the country. It is a commodious cabin built of logs hewn from the surrounding pine woods, with foundations, chimneys and fireplaces of native stone. Included in the attractive building are a large assembly room, a library and museum, kitchen, guestrooms and a wide, stone-paved veranda. The building was planned and constructed by the men of the neighborhood.

This Springfield community has long engaged the attention of persons, both colored and white, concerned with rural Negro life. By its own efforts it has steadily pulled itself out of primitive conditions. It now has a church with some four hundred members, and a five-teacher Rosenwald school with a shop building and a teacher of agriculture and of home economics.

When an Old System Creaks

THE burden of unemployment relief in New Hampshire, thrust incontinently on to an antiquated and involved system of pauper relief, may be the factor which will effect an entire reorganization of welfare services in that state. The employment by the state of trained social workers to be lent to counties, cities and towns for investigations and case work is seen as the first step in the direction of the new program put forward at the recent meeting of the New Hampshire Conference of Social Work by James M. Langley, chairman of the State Committee on Unemployment Relief. Mr. Langley has found private funds inadequate to present needs and the use of public funds complicated by the existing outmoded social machinery. He proposes that all local direct-relief activities be consolidated into a single state-wide organization operating through seventeen regional offices staffed with competent professional workers. Counties, cities and towns would delegate to these offices all their relief work with the state meeting administrative costs and the local bodies appropriating, perhaps on a contract basis, the funds for direct relief. The efforts of private agencies and of existing state agencies would be closely coordinated under a governing board which would be so constituted that private as well as public funds could be received and administered.

Belknap County, next-door neighbor to Concord the capital, has already accepted the state's offer of trained workers. Their services will, it is believed, constitute an impressive demonstration for the lawmakers when Mr. Langley's plan is presented to the legislature next January.

Food in Depression

WHEN family societies in St. Paul were shaken by the justly famous depression out of their established methods of relief administration they found themselves confronted by problems of purchasing on a large scale and of equitable relationships with merchants which called for clear and definite policies. That Lengthening Line, the report of relief work the past winter, prepared by the Community Chest, outlines the policies which were evolved and which have, it is said, effected savings of thousands of dollars.

Home economists prepared a list of fifty essential food items on each of which retail grocers submit monthly bids and establish unit prices. Families are required to select and grocers to sell from this list. Budgets for various sized families serve as guides in requisitioning food. Certain basic items appear in all food budgets. The home economists have also made up standard orders of these items, sufficient to supply an average family for a month, but in addition supplementary orders are given for perishable foods which must however be selected from the standard list. Nearly every substantial grocer in the city is cooperating in the procedure which has proved both flexible and controllable and satisfactory alike to client, tradesman and agency.

Discredited Jails

CONNECTICUT in a recently completed study of its county jails adds another stone of obloquy to "a completely discredited institution without friends or defenders . . . which cannot, in anything like its present form, be permitted much longer to survive." The study was made by a legislative commission with Jerome Davis of Yale University as chairman and Mrs. William M. Maltbie of Hartford as secretary. Paul W. Garrett did the field work and George W. Kirchwey served as expert consultant.

The recommendations of the commission presented to Governor Cross for transmission to the legislature, cut clean across the old tradition of the county jail as an institution for sentence-serving. The commission proposes that a new central state penal farm be established for male offenders serving terms of more than one month and that all women offenders be committed to the present state farm at East Lyme. Existing jails would be used chiefly for the detention of persons awaiting trial. While the consideration of measures of crime prevention was, the commission felt, outside its province, it goes on record as urging "that in the case of those convicted to jail sentences every effort be made to enlarge the use of the judicial and administrative policies of release on bail or on their own recognizance of persons bound over for trial, and of probation, with or without fine, for such as are convicted of jail offences."

FROM the Employment Center for the Handicapped in New York comes a crumb of comfort in the assurance that its clients are suffering no worse hardships from unemployment in these jobless times than normal folk. "There is no decided tendency on the part of employers to discriminate against the handicapped."

As a counter attraction to "ganging up" for no good purpose the Crime Prevention Bureau of the New York Police Department has organized, to run through the summer, a city-wide baseball and track tournament for boys between the ages of ten and seventeen years.

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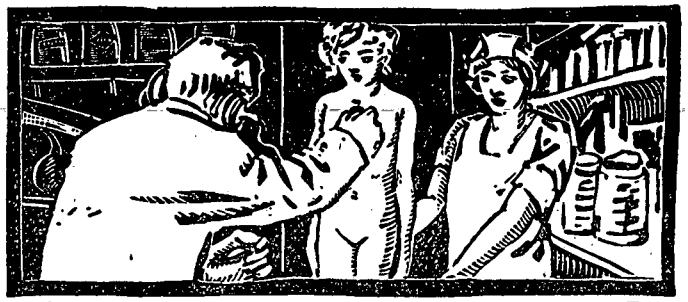

HEALTH

What One Clinic Shows

THE claim that birth-control information is sought chiefly by young persons who wish to escape responsibility is not sustained by the experience summarized in the fourth annual report of the Baltimore Bureau for Contraceptive Advice. For 812 women who have consulted the Bureau during the past four years the average duration of marriage was a little more than eleven years; the average number of pregnancies was 5.81; average number of children, 4.84. Nearly 93 per cent of the Bureau's clients are the wives of unskilled and skilled workers, while the percentage of Negroes treated is slightly higher than the population of the city in general, giving, according to the analysis by Dr. Raymond Pearl, "no support to the often repeated criticism of birth control that only the 'upper' or 'socially desirable' classes practice it." The past year's classification of patients by religion was much the same as in earlier years: Protestants, 70.8 per cent; Roman Catholics, Greek Catholics or Greek Orthodox, 20.2 per cent; Jews, 9 per cent. Patients are accepted by the Bureau only when referred by a physician. During the past year they were sent in by ninety-two different Baltimore physicians, fifteen physicians from Maryland outside the city, and two physicians in neighboring states.

California's Suicides

CALIFORNIA, whose cities suffer from the highest suicide rates in the United States, was pleasantly surprised to discover that the 1931 figures for the state do not show the marked increase that has been recorded in many other parts of the country. "This would indicate," the State Department of Health comments, "that Californians are meeting unfavorable economic conditions with courage and that financial difficulties constitute a negligible factor in California suicides." It is believed that the high rates in California, especially among single men past middle age, are due in part to the large number of invalids who flock there from other states to seek health, often with inadequate funds and cut off from home ties. Suicides by gas poisoning were considerably fewer in 1931 than in 1930, a result which the department believes due to the fact that natural gas, which contains little or no carbon monoxide, has taken the place of the far more dangerous manufactured gas in most California communities.

Where Children Get Well

THOUGH the plan has been in operation for thirty years, a first announcement to the general public has just been made of care given to convalescent babies and children by the Speedwell Society, sponsored by the New York Junior League. The system, originated by Dr. Henry Dwight Chapin, is believed to offer not only lower costs but better care than can be provided for convalescent children in institutions. The young patients, including convalescents from practically all diseases of children but especially from pneumonia, bronchitis, asthma, hilum tuberculosis, heart trouble and poor nutrition, are placed in foster homes, usually in the country, supervised by the daily visits of a nurse of the Society's staff. A part-time physician is constantly on call. The Society pays the foster mother from $5 to $7 a week and provides a quart of milk daily and special diets at need. The average cost of 1461 cases handled in 1931 was $1.61 per child per day, a sharp contrast to the cost of institutional care, which averages $2.25 a day. Children are selected by the social-service departments of forty-one hospitals, who take into consideration the conditions of the child and the home to which otherwise the hospital must return it. The Speedwell plan has no overhead and needs no buildings; it has proved of great benefit, its sponsors believe, to children who convalesced only slowly in the artificial atmosphere of a hospital but had homes unsuitable for their care or mothers who had to work. According to May F. Heroy, chairman of the Society, it "provides a solution for serious problems which are not confined to the New York City district but exist wherever there are hospitals and sick children."

One in Five Sees His Dentist

SOME twenty-four million Americans consult private dentists each year at an average cost of $18 per patient, according to an analysis, Dental Practice and Income, made for the American Dental Association by Dr. Maurice Leven, staff member of the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care. Dentists (of whom the United States has 56,800 in private practice) treat eight patients a day on the average—or did in the year studied, 1929—and come in contact with an average of 430 different patients in a year. From 36 to 43 per cent of the money they take in goes to pay overhead costs such as rent, materials and salaries of assistants. The median net income of dentists in twenty states covered by the study was $4100; median gross income, $6600. Losses of dentists due to uncollectable bills are small, but greater among those with a wealthy clientele than for others. Hourly rates which dentists maintain in private practice range from a median of $5 an hour in places of less than ten thousand population to $8 in cities of more than one million. Net incomes of dentists are lower in the South than elsewhere, while of the cities surveyed New York reported the highest incomes, followed by Los Angeles. Chicago and Philadelphia. The study is to be published in book form by the University of Chicago Press as The Practice of Dentistry and Income of Dentists in Twenty States: 1929, by Maurice Leven.

EXCITEMENT entered a recent chest clinic in Dobbs Ferry, New York, when a patient, with interpreter, appeared with an x-ray picture and report and clinic history taken two years ago in Moscow, Russia. Westchester's Health, the weekly of the Westchester County Department of Health, reports that "The records were very complete and more comprehensive than the ones used in Westchester County."

A BARGAIN! With a budget increase of 12 per cent in 1931, the Public Health Nursing Association of Pittsburgh increased the number of patients in all services 45 per cent; number of visits, 18 per cent; hours of nursing care, 20 per cent, and attendance at child-health conferences, 42 per cent. No estimate is given of added percentage of wear and tear on nurses' shoe leather.

THE Bellevue-Yorkville Health Center, New York City, has been testing a new type of roll-paper film for tuberculosis x-rays, and believes them acceptable for routine clinic records or for use in examinations of large groups, to screen out selected cases for intensive study. With the paper film an x-ray picture plus its interpretation costs about 40 cents in contrast to $1.25 with celluloid film. Further study is under way.

WHEN a small gray cabin boat chugs into a New England harbor, it's likely to be the Jane A. Delano nurse's ambulance tug making its rounds of isolated islands. During the past fiscal year eleven Delano nurses of the Red Cross served in communities too remote or too poor to have regular service.

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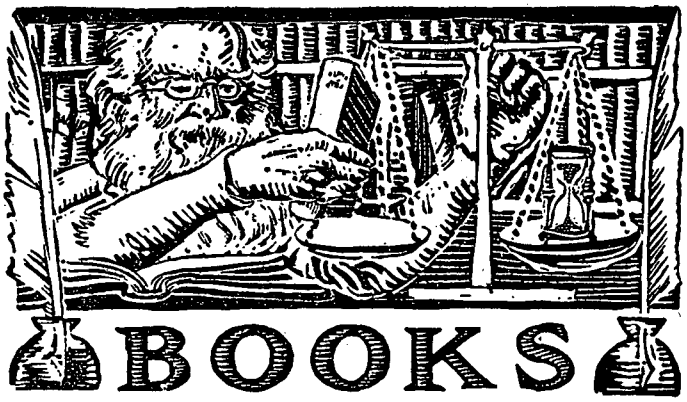

Chaos in Case Work

THE SCIENTIFIC BASIS OF SOCIAL WORK, *by Maurice J. Karpf. Columbia University Press. 424 pp. Price $3.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

DR. KARPF'S book is an examination of family social work from the discipline of experimental psychology and he employs three significant avenues of approach. In the first he takes the testimony of social workers as to the place which "science," usually the social sciences, has played in the creation of their art. In the second he analyzes the concepts, methods and objectives of the family case worker as revealed in the social case history and subjects each datum to the test of its accuracy as a concept in experimental psychology, and the adequacy of the social worker for handling it, tested again by the evidence contained in the case history. In the third approach he examines the catalogs of the professional schools of social work to determine whether there is any consensus of opinion as to what scientific disciplines underlie family social case work. These three projects are strictly scientific both as to objectives and the methods by which they are pursued.

It is unnecessary to say that the author found almost no uniformity in any one of these areas. Perhaps in the one in which the testimony of social workers was examined there was a certain lip service that the social sciences and psychology, at least, offer valuable guidance to the case worker. But the evidence of the second section is a devastating refutation of any scientific methodology in social case treatment. Nothing whatever is shown except the use of those intuitive processes or reactions which the social experience of the race has selected into our behaviors. Such treatment can be justified as kindly or common sense or wholesome, but not as scientific.

More disconcerting was the utter chaos which characterized the curricula of the schools of social work. There was only one course, and that in social case work, which appeared in all the catalogs. In all the other elements of the curriculum each school appeared to give a series of studies quite its own. Whether such an amazing situation is the result of the inchoate nature of the practice of social case work, or its cause, it is not particularly important for purposes of this review.

Dr. Karpf has made us all his debtors for his indisputable findings based upon a prodigious amount of work. There has been a good deal of uneasy suspicion that the "scientific" and "professional" bases of our practice were not as sound as they might be. This work shows that so far as our practice goes we use no scientific methods whatever in treatment, and so far as professional education is concerned there is not even an approach to an agreement among those who are educating the next generation of social workers as to what scientific disciplines or methods are essential to an honest handling of the problems of family social case work.

Washington University, St. Louis F. J. BRUNO

Capstone of Public Service

MEDICINE AND THE STATE, *by Sir Arthur Newsholme. Williams and Wilkins, Baltimore. 295 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS volume of philosophy, this conception of a social contract between the votaries of the medical sciences and their beneficiaries, is a graceful and sturdy capstone of that structure we have seen grow under the hand of the author over almost half a century of public service. He carries us far towards an effective translation of discovery into distribution, of knowledge into action, and even when he sees social insurance with its many benefits as a mixed blessing, he says: "I have no fear of the ultimate result. The solution of the struggle between individual interest and communal welfare will come—as the growth of communal concern for individual welfare has come—by the creation and growth of the individual conscience to an extent which will prevent communal reason from being swamped by unreasoning sympathy."

He is sufficient of an opportunist to follow Gerard Heard in seeing "the change of man from a physique dominating a psyche to a psyche dominating a physique." When the spirit and sense of this book are accepted into the physician-and-patient relationship and absorbed into the conduct of public and personal medical care for sick and well, we shall be a people not only saner but by that token nearer to a practical social Christianity.

The book is timely, its message will be widely welcomed, its effect cannot fail to be permanent and beneficial to all that is worthy in the social aspects of medical care. It is the indispensable fourth and final volume of the series already most favorably reviewed by us within the past year. HAVEN EMERSON, M.D.

What Man Yearns For

THE CRAVING FOR SUPERIORITY, *by Raymond Dodge and Eugen Kahn. Yale University Press. 69 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE authors, who are members of the staff of the Institute of Human Relations at Yale University, indicate that a craving for and a feeling of superiority are important, fundamental and almost universal factors in human psychology. Superiority is found as a matter of fact as well as in feeling and craving, whereas a genuine craving for inferiority is nonexistent. They suggest that this attitude goes back to biologic foundations, probably to the impulse of self-preservation. Man's greatest triumph of superiority is his rising above death because against time alone does he lack superiority. This is a brief and succinct expression of an idea upon which Alfred Adler has built up an entire system. The brevity of the book and the clearness of presentation recommend it both to those who feel superior in their inadequacy and are inadequate in their superiority. IRA S. WILE, M.D.

New York City

PLAY BEHAVIOR AND CHOICE OF PLAY MATERIALS OF PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN, *by Dorothy Van Alstyne. University of Chicago Press. 104 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

IN a note on this volume in the Midmonthly Survey of May, the price was incorrectly given as $1 instead of $1.50.

RECENT ADVANCES IN TOWN PLANNING, *by Thomas Adams. Macmillan. 400 pp. Price $6.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

ANY one wishing to know what has been done and what has been accepted as good practice in town planning in both England and the United States will find this book a valuable guide.

SOCIAL CHANGES IN 1931, *edited by William F. Ogburn. University of Chicago Press. 142 pp. Price $1 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE fifth annual inventory of American social life, here reprinted from The American Journal of Sociology, brings the views of experts as to our 1931 course in population, invention, labor, medicine, city and rural life, the family, the child, women, crime and religion.

THE AFRICAN CHILD: An account of the International Conference on African Children, Geneva, *by Evelyn Sharp. Longmans, Green. 125 pp. Price $1 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS report on the first international conference on child welfare in Africa marks the extension of this movement to a definitely organized program of cooperative work for African children. More significant even than the liberal resolutions and the reports of shockingly handicapped conditions, was the array of nearly two hundred delegates, official and unofficial, native, colonial and European, medical, educational, governmental and religious.

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DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

Child Welfare

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—C. C. Carstens, director, 130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worth-while results in phase of child welfare in which they are interested.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE—Courtenay Dinwiddie, General Secretary, 331 Fourth Avenue, New York. To improve child labor legislation; to conduct investigation in local communities; to advise on administration; to furnish information. Annual membership, $2, $5, $10, $25 and $100 includes monthly publication, "The American Child."

Foundation

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions – Shelby M. Harrison, dir.; 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Departments: Charity Organization, Delinquency and Penology, Industrial Studies, Library, Recreation, Remedial Loans, Statistics, Surveys and Exhibits. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

Home Economics

AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION—Alice L. Edwards, executive secretary, 620 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C. Organized for betterment of conditions in home, school, institution and community. Publishes monthly Journal of Home Economics; office of editor, 620 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C.; of business manager, 101 East 20th St., Baltimore, Md.

Racial Adjustment

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE—For social service among Negroes. L. Hollingsworth Wood, pres.; Eugene Kinckle Jones, exec. sec'y; 1133 Broadway, New York. Establishes committees of white and colored people to work out community problems. Trains Negro social workers. Publishes "Opportunity"—a "journal of Negro life."

Recreation

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION—315 Fourth Ave., New York City. Joseph Lee, president; H. S. Braucher, secretary. To bring to every boy and girl and citizen of America an adequate opportunity for wholesome, happy play and recreation. Playgrounds, community centers, swimming pools, athletics, music, drama, camping, home play, are all means to this end.

Advertise Your Wants in The Survey

Health

AMERICAN BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE INC.—Mrs. F. Robertson Jones, President, 152 Madison Ave., New York City. Purpose: To teach the need for birth control to prevent destitution, disease and social deterioration; to amend laws adverse to birth control; to render safe, reliable contraceptive information accessible to all married persons. Annual membership, $2.00 to $500.00. Birth Control Review (monthly), $2.00 per year, voluntary contribution.

AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION—450 Seventh Ave., New York. To provide a better understanding of the social hygiene movement; to advance sound sex education; to combat prostitution and sex delinquency; to aid public authorities in the campaign against the venereal diseases; to advise in organization of state and local social-hygiene programs. Annual membership dues $2.00, including monthly journal.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE, INC.—Dr. William H. Welch, honorary president; Dr. Charles P. Emerson, president; Dr. C. M. Hincks, general director; Clifford W. Beers, secretary; 450 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Pamphlets on mental hygiene, child guidance, mental disease, mental defect, psychiatric social work and other related topics. Catalogue of publications sent on request. "Mental Hygiene," quarterly, $3.00 a year; "Mental Hygiene Bulletin," monthly, $1.00 a year.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING—450 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y. Katharine Tucker, R.N., General Director. Organized to promote public health nursing, establish standards, offer field advisory service, collect statistics and information on current practices. Official monthly magazine: *Public Health Nursing.*

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS—Lewis H. Carris, Managing Director; Mrs. Winifred Hathaway, Associate Director; Eleanor P. Brown, Secretary, 450 Seventh Avenue, New York. Studies scientific advances in medical and pedagogical knowledge and disseminates practical information as to ways of preventing blindness and conserving sight. Literature, exhibits, lantern slides, lectures, charts and co-operation in sight-saving projects available on request.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—450 Seventh Ave., New York. Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and program for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. Journal of the Outdoor Life, popular monthly magazine, $2.00 a year; American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

Pamphlets and Periodicals

Inexpensive literature which, however important, does not warrant costly advertising, may be advertised to advantage in the Pamphlets and Periodicals column of Survey Graphic and Midmonthly.

RATES:—75c a line (actual) for four insertions.

Vocational Counsel and Placement

JOINT VOCATIONAL SERVICE, INC.—Offers vocational information, counsel, and placement in social work and public health nursing. Non-profit making. Sponsored as national, authorized agency for these fields by American Association of Social Workers and National Organization for Public Health Nursing. National office, 130 E. 22nd St., New York City. District office (for social work), 270 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

Religious Organizations

GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF THE U. S. A.—386 Fourth Avenue, New York City. A national organization for all girls, sponsored by the Episcopal Church. Provides opportunities for character growth and friendship through a program adapted to local needs. Membership 46,000.

NATIONAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—Mrs. Robert E. Speer, president; Miss Anna V. Rice, general secretary; Miss Emma Hirth, associate secretary; 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City. This organization maintains a staff of secretaries for advisory service in relation to the work of 1,288 local Y.W.C.A.'s in the United States with industrial, business, student, foreign born, Indian, colored and younger girls. It has 85 American secretaries at work in 39 centers in 15 countries in the Orient, Latin America and Europe.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN—625 Madison Avenue, New York City. Mrs. Joseph E. Friend, President; Mrs. Estelle M. Sternberger, Executive Secretary.

Fields of Activity: Civics and Community Cooperation, Education, Extension and Field Service, Farm and Rural Work, Junior Auxiliaries, Legislation, Peace, Religion and Religious Education, Service for Foreign Born, Social Service, Work for Blind and Sight Conservation, Deaf and Hard of Hearing, Vocational Guidance and Employment.

Official Publication: The Jewish Woman.

National Conference

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Frank J. Bruno, president, St. Louis; Howard R. Knight, secretary, 82 N. High Street, Columbus, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting, and issues a quarterly Bulletin. The sixtieth annual convention of the Conference will be held in Detroit, June 11-17, 1933. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of five dollars.

?

Is your organization listed in the Survey's Directory of Social Agencies? If not— why not?

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(*Continued from page* 325) woman received she bought dried vegetables and canned goods. With this she made a soup and whenever the members of the family felt hungry they just ate some of the soup.

Here is a family of a pregnant mother and three children. They had only two meals a day and managed by having breakfast about 11 o'clock in the morning and then advancing the time of their evening meal. Breakfast consisted of cocoa and bread and butter; the evening meal of canned soup.

One woman went along the docks and picked up vegetables that fell from the wagons. Sometimes the fish vendors gave her fish at the end of the day. On two different occasions this family was without food for a day and a half.

One family had nothing the day the food order stopped until 9 o'clock at night. Then the mother went to a friend's house and begged for a loaf of bread. This woman finally got two days' work at seventy-five cents a day. She bought a little meat and made a stew from vegetables picked up, which they cooked over again every day to prevent its spoiling.

Another family's food consisted of potatoes, rice, bread and coffee, and for a period of a day and a half they had no food at all.

Senator Costigan: Are the cases you are citing typical or extreme?

Mr. deSchweinitz: They are typical. I could tell you about many others, but while tragic it would become monotonous and a few will illustrate the situation as well as many.

It requires no gift of prophecy to know that need will be greater the coming winter. It is apparent that the $300,000,000 federal appropriation if made, large as it sounds to the man on the street, will not solve the nation-wide problem of unemployment relief in the winter of 1932-33. That it would help, no one will deny. That it would do more than that no one should expect. The extent of its helpfulness would depend wholly on the sound intelligence and experience that goes into the planning of the next few weeks. Unemployment relief programs these past two years of mounting trouble have been scarcely more than a patchwork of month-to-month expediency with little coordination and less plan. The advent of federal funds as reinforcement for local resources would offer an opportunity and impose a responsibility to drop catch-as-catch-can methods and build a strong correlated program in which every community chest, every public and private agency, every city, county, state resource would have its place and function. No one would be let off because Uncle Sam takes hold. Uncle Sam is just one of the team. How far his added strength would count in pulling the load would depend precisely on the team work of "heach an' hevery bloomin' soul." If his contribution were to be looked upon as a solvent of local difficulties, if by reason of it any single community resource were let down, then the strength of the new team-mate would be dissipated and the last estate of that community would be worse than its first. Whatever the outcome of Congressional action, the situation is up to the governors, to the social workers, to all good citizens of the forty-eight states.

With Regrets

To the Editor: I do not usually think it necessary to correct printed errors in quoting remarks of mine. Often the reporter or the typesetter improves the original. The Survey of June 15, however, gives me an opportunity not to be resisted, to drive home a point. Someone—author, typist, typesetter or proof-reader—has attributed to me this comment on social economic planning: "Our plan will be exactly commensurate with the control which we *chance* to establish." I said: "the control which we *choose* to establish."

I am afraid that The Survey is the more realistic. It would appear that "chance" is likely to determine our next steps in economic policy. But I still plead for the word "*choose*."

New York City Mary van Kleeck

Make a discovery in washing machines

When you discover G-E on a washing machine, you've come upon an entirely new way to wash clothes.

For the G-E Activator—see it work at your nearest dealer—does away with the idea that clothes have to be rubbed roughly to get them clean. There's no damaging friction, no rubbing, in the G-E washer.

The Activator washes clothes by creating a powerful ocean-like surf that sends suds and water rushing, pell-mell, through the clothes. There's a real undertow—a real pull of rushing water—in the G-E washer. Lower one end of a towel into its seething tub—you'll get a real tug on that towel—the tug of water that races down to the bottom, out to the sides, and up to the top, much as waves race at the seashore.

In no time, clothes are clean, ready for the line. Every piece separate—no bunching. Every piece certain of a longer life—for the G-E surely saves fabric.

Before you buy a washer, make certain that you see a G-E.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

HOME LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT

Of special interest to women—join the G-E Circle—on the air every week-day (except Saturday) at noon, Eastern Daylight Saving Time.

Medical and Hospital Insurance for American Wage-Earners

Employees of mining, lumber and railroad companies secure medical care (for non-compensation injury and disease) on the insurance principle. A growing number of American families are insuring medical and hospital care by paying a fixed amount periodically to a hospital or "group clinic". Do these plans afford a basis for generalized voluntary medical insurance for 40,000,000 wage-earners? Are trade union and employee sick benefit funds capable of development to include medical care in addition to "income protection"? What are the prospects for compulsory sickness insurance legislation? Is the attitude of doctors towards "contract practice" an obstacle to medical insurance?

These and other questions are discussed in "THE PURCHASE OF MEDICAL CARE THROUGH FIXED PERIODIC PAYMENT" by Pierce Williams of the staff of the National Bureau of Economic Research. (320 pages, 6x9, cloth-bound.) Price $3, postpaid, from The Survey, or the publisher.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH, Incorporated

51 Madison Avenue, New York

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GOSSIP: of People and Things

Public Health Nursing—1932

"I RECENTLY made two sheets out of eight sacks that cow-feed is sold in. They were for a boy who has typhoid fever in a home that is not acquainted with sheets. I put an article in the county paper asking each farmer to bring in one or two of these sacks. The committee will make them into sheets, pillow slips and layettes to loan to families while there is sickness in the house."—*Flora Williams, county nurse, West Virginia.*

FROM the International Committee for Mental Hygiene, representing more than fifty countries, comes the preliminary announcement of the Second International Congress on Mental Hygiene, which is to be held in Paris in 1935. The First International Congress was held in 1930 and at that time, on the twenty-second anniversary of the founding of the pioneer Connecticut Society for Mental Hygiene, the permanent International Committee was organized with Clifford W. Beers as general secretary.

What a Woman!

JUDGE FLORENCE E. ALLEN of the Ohio Supreme Court has set the Cleveland politicians by the ears with the announcement of her candidacy for Congress in a dyed-in-the-wool Republican district. And she a Democrat, with two years to go in her present office, and a good prospect of re-election! Things like that just aren't done in Ohio politics, especially for such a reason as Judge Allen's—that in her opinion the present crisis is not judicial but legislative and she wants to be where she can do the most good. No wonder the old-line politicians hold their heads and say "Whotta-woman!" This is not Judge Allen's first political indiscretion. As a candidate for her present office she declined party aid and ran as an independent because, forsooth, she believed that the judiciary should not seek partisan support. And she won. What a woman!

THE New York Chapter of the American Red Cross has lent a specialist in nutrition, Pauline Murran, to the Department of Health to conduct classes in nutrition for nurses so that they in turn may teach mothers to spend the family's food money healthfully. Courses are intended especially for nurses in charge of baby health stations and prenatal clinics. In evolving healthful and economical dietaries consideration is given to religious requirements, national customs, racial prejudices and market conditions.

HARRIET ANDERSON, well known social worker, until her retirement three years ago the executive secretary of the Association of Travelers Aid Societies, died suddenly last month of a heart attack at her home in Louisville, Kentucky. Since returning to Louisville Miss Anderson had been an indefatigable volunteer worker in unemployment relief. Her last undertaking was the organization and supervision of a project for the placement of city workers on farms.

JANE M. HOEY, who part-times between social welfare, as assistant director of the New York Welfare Council, and crime, as a member of the State Crime Commission, has been appointed to the State Prison Administration Board.

BANK failures and reduced seal sales have hit the South Carolina Tuberculosis Association so hard that it has been obliged to contract the program of its Child Health Education Service and thereby to lose Nell Whaley, the valued director of that service. The program will be continued so far as may be through the efforts of a committee.

THE first breach in the masculine solidarity of the U. S. Public Health Service has been made by Dr. Estella Ford Warner, formerly director of the Marion County Health Demonstration, who will go down in history as the first woman to be commissioned a surgeon in that service.

R. TEMPLETON SMITH, vice-president of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, has been elected president of the Welfare Fund of Pittsburgh, succeeding Augustus K. Oliver who has held the office ever since the organization was formed.

A WANDERING heel, or something, has occasioned a small flock of changes among community chest executives. L. F. Zahniser, for two years with the Erie, Pa., chest, has gone into business while Mrs. F. H. Flowers, secretary of the chest since its organization, carries on. . . . E. J. Hornick, once at Fort Wayne, Ind., is now with the Portsmouth, Ohio, chest. . . . C. K. Warne has betaken himself from Spokane to Long Beach, Cal., to the Community Welfare Federation. . . . H. O. Hunter, once at Bridgeport, Conn., recently on field work for the Association of Community Chests and Councils, has taken on the Grand Rapids Community Chest, succeeding Victor S. Woodward. . . . Victor P. Blaine has resigned at Huntington, W. Va., and Lisle Burroughs at Johnstown, Pa.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY lead off this year in reaching over into "our" field with honorary degrees. It conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on Shelby M. Harrison, general director of the Russell Sage Foundation, "an alumnus who has brought honor on Northwestern through his ability as administrator in the field of social welfare and as a contributor to the advancement of knowledge through his publications on industrial and social problems in New York and other American cities." Mr. Harrison made the commencement address at Northwestern on June 13. . . . New York University conferred on Thomas Adams, city planner, engineer of the Regional Plan of New York, the degree of Doctor of Engineering, and on one of its own daughters, Florence E. Allen, judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio the degree of Doctor of Laws. This is the first time the University has distinguished a woman with this particular degree. . . . And Middlebury College, Vermont, has made a Master of Arts out of Lena Ross whose achievements with her "girls" in the Women's Reformatory at Rutland were celebrated in The Survey of August 1, 1931.

NURSES up and down the country share with those of New York the shock and sorrow occasioned by the sudden death of Mathilde S. Kuhlman, R. N., director of the Division of Public Health Nursing of the State Department of Public Health. Miss Kuhlman was identified with public health nursing from its first feeble beginnings and was always an enthusiastic and able leader. She was brought into state service by Dr. Herman M. Biggs in 1918 and two years later was charged with developing the Division of Public Health Nursing, now the largest in the country. Miss Kuhlman was a past-president of the State Organization for Public Health Nursing and was affiliated with all the important national nursing organizations.

AT its recent annual meeting the Boys' Club Federation of America announced the William Lewis Butcher Memorial Scholarship Fund as a tribute to one who was long a leader in work for boys. The fund will be raised within the organization and the income used for the training of leaders. The Federation reelected its old officers.

FRIENDS and associates of the late Eugene S. Gilmore, for twenty-five years superintendent of the Wesley Memorial Hospital, Chicago, have formed the Eugene S. Gilmore Memorial Foundation to establish a fund for scholarships for the graduates of the Wesley Memorial School of Nursing. An appropriate tablet will also be placed in the hospital.

THE T. E. R. A., New York's pet name for its State Temporary Emergency Relief Administration, now has a division of research and statistics with Emma O. Lundberg in charge. The Child Welfare League of America still insists that Miss Lundberg is only loaned.

MANY people in many walks of life heard with regret of the recent death of Sarah F. Burrows, for nearly forty years on the staff of New York C. O. S. Gentle and kindly but firm withal, she had the confidence and affection alike of wealthy contributors and humble clients. She retired four years ago at the age of seventy.

MARY G. SCHONBERG, recently civic secretary of the Women's City Club of New York, has been appointed executive secretary of the National Council of Jewish Women succeeding Estelle M. Sternberger.

MILDRED KING of Bellevue Hospital, New York, has gone to the Reading, Pa., Hospital as chief of the social service department.

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